ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Disclosed is a lithographic printing method which performs lithographic printing with emulsion ink as it is supplied from an ink fountain which is a reservoir of the emulsion ink to a lithographic printing plate, comprising the steps of: computing amounts of consumption of ink and aqueous components of the emulsion ink on the basis of a percent image area of the lithographic printing plate; and replenishing the ink fountain with at least one member of the group consisting of the ink component, the aqueous component and the emulsion ink in accordance with the computed amounts of consumption of the ink and aqueous components. By the lithographic printing method of the present invention, the problems that accompany the process of lithographic printing with emulsion ink, such as scumming which results from high consumption of the aqueous component, as well as faint image density, waterlogging due to over-emulsification and the like which result from low consumption of the aqueous component can be prevented and one can produce high-quality printed matter that is free from any deterioration in image quality on account of those problems.